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RATES OF ADVERTISING.—One Dollar per squa e of one inch for the first insertion, and Fifty Cents per square for subsequent insertions less that three months. No advertisements counted less there months. We advertisements to all than a square.

Aberal contracts will be made with those wishing to advertise for three, six or twelve months. Advertise by contract must be coofined to the immediate business of the firm or 'Vilual contrac-

of Respect, and all personal communications or meters of individual interest, will be charged for at advertising rates. Annuncements of marriages and deaths, and notices of a religious character, are respectfully solicited, and will be inserted gratis.

UNVEILING THE MONUMENT.

The Tribute of the Ladies of Carolina to Our Heroic Dead

From the Columbia Register

Yesterday was a day long to be remembered in the history of Columbia. The occasion was a great and an impressive one, and the immense throng that filled the city, gathered together from every quarter of the State and from sisevery quarter of the State and from sis-ter States, proved that the heart of our Southern people beats true to the memo-ries and the principles it was designed to perpetuate. The city was full of visitors and the residents devoted themselves in earnest to entertain them. The hotels were filled to their utmost capacity, private houses were thrown open, and hunvate houses were thrown open, and hundreds who did not remain over night were taken to the lunch rooms provided by the ladies and the Richland Battalion and partook of refreshments there.

The Ladies of the Monument Association had tables spread in the store under Wright's Hotel, where dinner was served to the survivors from 10 a, m, till 3 p, m.

to the survivors from 10 a. m. till 3 p. m., and lunch from the conclusion of the ceremonies in the afternoon till night. The repast was not only plentiful, it was profuse, and more than enough for every one. Here the ladies exerted themselves tirelessly to keep the tables supplied, and merit the thanks of the whole city, whose hospitality they so well maintained.

The Richland Battalion also had rereshtenand Battation also had refreshments for the visiting military in Clark's Hall, where they could drop in at option during the day. Here the members of the various visiting companies were taken and made at home.

A treat was served at the South Carolina depot for the militage shadow of the could be served. on the 1 o'clock train, they not having time to march to the hall before joining

OPENING CEREMONIES.

At a quarter to 5 o'clock yesterday morning the citizens were awakened from their slumbers by the roar of two volleys of artillery, which was a signal for the battalion to assemble for escort to the visiting military, and in a short time the streets were alive with citizen soldiery. The tap of the drum, the strains of the The tap of the drum, the strains of the bugle, the bright uniforms and the polished sabres and bayonets glistening in the rays of the rising sun recalled many a vivid recollection of "the days that tried men's souls."

At 6.15 a. m., a salute of thirteen guns, fired by the Columbia Flying Artillery, announced the arrival at the South Carolina Railroad depot, where the Richland Battalion were drawn up in waiting, of the trains containing the Hornets' Nest Riflemen, of Charlotte, Major General Rutledge, First Division S. C. V. S. T., and Brigadier General Seigling and the following companies of the Fourth Brigade of Charleston, accompanied by the Eutaw Band: The Irish Volunteers, Montgomery Guards, Charleston Riflemen, Washington Artillery, Lafayette Artillery and Charleston Light Dragoons.

As soon as the task of disembarking

ight Dragoons. As soon as the task of disembarking As soon as the task of disembarking these commands, with their arms, horses and baggage, had been completed, the line was formed, and the visiting military, escorted by the Richland Battalion, preceded by the Columbia Cornet Band, were marched up Main street to Clark's Hall, where they at once proceeded to regale themselves by a spirited attack upon a bountiful collation prepared for them by the battalion. After anaple attention had been paid to the wants of the inner man, the visitors were escorted to their respective quarters. The mornthe inner man, the visitors were escorted to their respective quarters. The morn-ing was spent by them in walking and driving about the city, visiting Sidney Park, the penitentiary and other points

of interest.

The Sumter Light Infantry, of Sumter, and the Kershaw Guards, of Camden, arrived at 6.15 o'clock, and were received at the depot by the Richland Volunteers. At 10 a special train from up the Charlotte Road arrived bearing the Jensel of Vachville. Geographic Charlotte Road arrived bearing the Jenkins Rifles, of Yorkyille, the Catawba Rifles, of Rock Hill, the Lee Light Infantry, of Chester, and the Gordon Light Infantry, of Winnsboro. These companies were received at the depot and escorted up town by the Governor's Guards.

At 1 p. m. the regular day passenger rain of the South Carolina Railroad brought up the lance of the Fourth Brigade, consisting of the German Artillery, the German Artillery Pioneers, the Marion Artillery, the Carolina Rifle Ba-talion, the Washington Light Infantry and the Palmetto Guards. They also were received and escorted up town by the Richland Battalion, the artillery fir-ing a salute of thirteen guns as the train

rolled up to the depot.

About the same hour, the Northern bound train on the C rlotte Road arrived, having on board the Edgefield Hussars. This troop was received by Major John Meighan and a detachment of the Columbia Elving Artillers by Major John Meighan and a detachment of the Columbia Flying Artillery, by whom they were escorted to the residence of Major Meighan, where they partook of a sumptuous repast kindly prepared for them by that gentleman.

A detachment of the Star Fort Guards, of Ninety-Six, arrived at 3.35 p. m. and joined the procession immediately.

At 3 o'clock the German Artillery, of Charleston fired a salute of elevan curse.

Charleston, fired a salute of eleven guns in the capitol square to announce the

opening of the ceremonies.

THE PROCESSION Was formed, marched up Main street to the post office and back to the State House. It is conceded to have been the largest and most imposing military dis-play ever seen in Columbia. The procession entered the State House grounds.

Governor Simpson's speech was greeted with rounds of applause, and General Preston's appearance was the signal The military ranged themselves in convenient places about the grounds. The right hand side of the stand was occapied by survivors who had lost arms or legs in service, the left by the Directors of the monument Association and their invited guests, and the centre by the orator of the day, the officiating dergymen, the Governor, distinguished officers of the Confederate army and others.

Among those who occupied seats upon the stand were noticed ex-Gov. M. L Creitzberg, Rev. P. J. Shand, D. D., Major S. P. Hamilton, General John D. Kennedy, Gen. A. C. Garlington, Gen. John Bratton. Just over the speaker's table there was suspended the motio, "If I am to die now, I give my life cheerfully for the independence of South Car-

stand was an old battle flag, and twenty stand was an old battle mag, and twemy or more of these guidons, each showing marks of the hard service it has passed through, were carried upon the stand by the survivors and held there during the

All the windows of the capital were filled with ladies, and two large areas of seats had been provided for them outside and were completely filled. The number of people on the grounds is estimated at not less than 10,000. A detail of sentinels from the Richland Battalion



Intelligencer.

BY E. B. MURRAY & CO.

ANDERSON, S. C., THURSDAY, MAY 22, 1879.

kell, Major J. E. Bacon, Col. J. P. Palmer, Major W. H. Gibbes, Captain W. K. Bachman.

The following were the committee of ushers: Messrs, J. M. Morris, J. Q. Marshall, M. C. Robertson, J. M. English, J. G. Maxey, W. F.y, Julius C. Walker, F. J. Brooke.

While the throng was becoming settled there was appropriate pursic from the property of the promised land—we are not by the resounding sea beneath whose surface the Persian ships lie shattered—we do not stand on the "Seven Hills" and overlook represented. "Seven Hills" and overlook regenerated Rome—we are not in the presence of palms and laurels, wreathing the spoils of victory, heralded by the shouts of joy and the songs of triumph, with kings and priests to consecrate them. But here we stand on the dust of desolation, met with the silvent tears of wear mourned by the

tled there was appropriate music from one of the bands on the ground. THE CEREMONIES.

Governor Simpson called the meeting to order, and Rev. Ellison Capers, of Greenville, offered the opening prayer:

O most gracious God, our Creator, our Redeemer and our constant Benefactor, the silent tears of woe, mourned by the dirge of defeat, and over this dust these women have builded this monument. blessed be Thy name, that it hath pleas-ed Thee to put into the hearts of the wo-men of Carolina to raise this monument Yes, it is thus; and yet here, just here beneath the sun of heaven and amid the gorgeous bloom of nature's spring-tide, would to God I could persuade my trembling lips to give right utterance to the emotions of my soul—the sacred reverence which fills my heart—the burning thoughts which are all a best in the sacred reverence which fills my heart—the burning to the memory of Thy servants, the brave men who died in the solemn discharge of their duty. Blessed be Thy name Holy Father, that Thou didst give them grace to endure and to stand fast unto the end of their course! That they did not count their lives too dear unto themselves to be freely laid down in defense of the thoughts which crowd my brain-as I look at this scene and strive to rise to the solemn and mournful majesty of our theme to-day. Oh, my countrymen, that I could say—that I dare say—with the Athenian, "It is liberty, liberty, LIBERTY." In every attribute this monument is an anomaly. It is without precedent without carried. most sacred convictions of their souls. We thank Thee, O Thou inspirer of our We thank Thee, O Thou inspirer of our hearts, for the good examples of our fathers, our brothers and our sons! May we follow them in all that is true, and noble, and good, and cherish their memories from generation to generation. Here, O Holy Father, we have assembled to dedicate to the memory of our brethren this work of woman's devotion, and with earnest faith in Thy overwhelming providence to ask Thy blessing upon it. Accept this offering of love from hearts that adore Thee, Heavenly Father, and protect and preserve it from all harm or accident. May it ever be dear to our geople. May it be a lasting blessing to our State by reminding us that true virtues are indestructible. That though the will of man may be denied by Thy all-wise providence, the character of man is ever to be preserved and precious in dent, without example, almost vithout analogy in human history. It is true a column was placed in the pass of Thermopylar with the inscription, "Tell Sparta we are here in obedience to her laws," and that column became a sancturer, an alter research by all laws," and that column became a sanctuary—an alter—revered by all succeeding ages. The names of the martyrs and their battered shields and broken javelins were carved upon it and a marble lion placed near it as an emblematic guardian—as near to it as that statue of Washington and that palmetto are to this monument.

of Thy Holy Spirit, that we may truly love Thee, and worthily magnify Thy holy name, through Jesus Christ Our Lord.

The ladies of the monumental Associa-

tion of this city, aided by the ladies of the State, have been struggling for years to raise the necessary means to erect a monument to the Confederate dead of

South Carolina. In this effort they have encountered many difficulties, trials and

vexatious delays; but with women and a cause like this, there is no such words as

fail, and they have at length succeeded, and to day the monument is to be un-veiled and their work will have been

done. Yes, yonder it stands in all its beautiful proportions, a splendid specimen of perfect art, and long may it stand and

long will it stand, though voiceless and silent, yet speaking in tones of unrivalled

eloquence of the heroic deeds of those noble men of ours whose remains lie en-

As a part of the exercises of the day,

they have selected Carolina's most elo-

quent son to deliver an address; one in whose veins flows a portion of that cur-

rent which, flowing from the soil of the old Dominion over this continent, gave birth to the revolution of 1776, unsheathing the sword of Washington, and calling around him that heroic band of revolutionary times by whom it indeed.

After these remarks, it is needless for me, now, to say that I have the honor to introduce General John S. Preston, of

with such a halo of glory.

Governor Simpson then said:

It is true the Athenians, after regaining their liberty, placed a cenotaph at the Piraus in honor of Themistocles, who, having been outlawed for treason, afterwards won that monument from libever to be preserved and precious in Thy sight. May this monument bear to the stranger a constant testimony to the costly sacrifices which true men must be erated Greece. And almost within our own day, within this country, an earthen mound was raised on the banks of the ever ready to make in asserting and de-fending their principles. May it re-main for ages to come a witness to the love and honor Carolina's daughters bemound was raised on the banks of the Vistula in honor of that Thaddeus Kosciusko who was the trusted friend of Washington and fought for our liberty stow upon the memory of Carolina's heroic dead! And when our people assemble, through their representatives, in the capital to discharge the important trusts of legislation, may the silent soldier on this noble obelisk remind them of the self-sacrifice and courage almost in view from this column. Poland, his country, was subdued and parceled among her conquerors. But the devoted patriotism and heroic virtue of

Kosciusko won the reluctant reverence even of the despotisms which had crush-ed the liberties of his country and oblitwhich a faithful discharge of duty ever demands. Erected in the presence of yonder sacred temple, consecrated to Thy truth and worship, may this monument, Holy Father, be a faithful symbol ed the liberties of his country and obliterated its name from the maps of Europe, and the Emperor of Russia tendered his own sword to his prisoner, the Polish patriot. "No," said the hero, "I do not need a sword—I have no country to defend." Robert Lee needed no sword after Appomattox. The body of Kosciusko was buried in the tomb of kings, and all the women of Poland wept and wore mourning at his death.

In Rome I could find no monument to Cola di Rienzi, the redeemer of dark centuries of shame and oppression. His only garland is a withered leaf from the blasted trunk of Roman liberty. "While of peace to our people; the peace which comes to the good conscience in the midst of life's disappointments and trinis; the peace which comes to the be-lieving heart in the time of trouble; the beace which comes to the steadfast soul bless;" the peace which submission brings only when duty has been done, and Thy will, Holy Father, is fulfilled. And now, O God, our Heavenly Father,

phy, "rtue and religion, now in gloc silence, and say: "This is Carolina!"

But, still more, I search 'story in vain, I reason upon the ethics of patriotism in vain, to find an example or a principle from which to deduce the slightest justification or even excuse for this monument before the world. It is built by these mourning women of a conquered people, and here to day they dare to dedicate it to the memory of men who devoted themselves to a cause which they lost, and are thereby branded by the world as traitors to truth and to liberty. Yes, these dead soldiers, to whose patriotism, valor, virtue, honor and truth these ism, valor, virtue, honor and truth these pure and holy women, with tears of pious gratitude, are dedicating this consecrated testimony, stand to-day and in memory before the world as defeated and degraded traitors. Their land has been desolated, their "cause" proclaimed infamous before the nations of the carth, and not these about a proper power here. and yet these chaste women come here and in the light of the sun of Heaven, and invoking with holy and solemn rites tombed upon almost every hill-top and in every vale in this beautiful Southern land of ours; and long may it perpetuate the noble sentiments and principles which encircled the deeds of these men God's own very presence, consecrate these names to the admiration, the gratitude and reverence of their children. They go to those churches and business with the Son of God at His .itar, and then come here and build an altar to treason and infamy! It is strange! It is very strange!

strange!
I speak it in humble reverence that not even at the cross and tomb of the Son of God did the women kneel with a surer trust in the Divine truth for which birth to the revolution of 1776, unsheathing the sword of Washington, and calling around him that heroic band of revolutionary times by whom its independence was achieved.

After these remarks, it is needless for followers of the meek and lowly Jesus After these remarks, it is needless for form Bethlehom, to Calent, and the capitol there and in that temple. He died than these women do here kneel from Bethlehem to Calvary—and yet they bring their brothers, their husbands and their children here to-day and bid them kneel at the base of a monument they have devoted more than ten years of their l'es to celebrate.

Treason, defeat and infamy! Oh, it is General Preston then spoke as follows:

1. When the people of Israel fled from their oppressors, the God of their fathers bade them be of good courage, and his hand closed the waves of the sea over the countless hosts of their pursuit of the sea over the countless hosts of their pursuit of the sea over the countless hosts of their pursuit of the sea over the countless hosts of their pursuit of the sea over the countless hosts of their pursuit of the sea over the countless hosts of their pursuit of the sea over the countless hosts of their pursuit of the sea over the countless hosts of their pursuit of the sea over the countless hosts of their pursuit of the sea over the countless hosts of their pursuit of the sea over the countless hosts of their pursuit of the sea over the countless hosts of their pursuit of the sea over the countless hosts of the sea over the countless hosts of their pursuit of the sea over the countless hosts of the sea over the countless has a countless hosts of the sea over the countless has a countless had a countless had a countless h omniscient God, who knows all truths, it is found in the outpourings of His own countless hosts of their pursuers, and their prophet stood upon the banks of the holy river, and in the name of the God of their fathers promised them liberty, and for a country all the land from Lebanon to the Euphrates and to the Western sea, and the promise was fulfilled. When the patriot orator delivered his eulogy on the heroism of the filled. When the patriot orator delivered his enlogy on the heroism of the Greeks who had fallen in battle, he stood in view of Marathon and Salamis, whence Greece had driven the Persian invader and redeemed her liberty. When Marcus Brutus stabbed the usurper in the spot, as the altar, the sanctuary, to which in placing this monument here, on this spot, as the altar, the sanctuary, to which in placing this monument here, on this spot, as the altar, the sanctuary, to which in placing this monument here, on this spot, as the altar, the sanctuary, to which in placing the properties of the substance of truth. Yes, women of South Carolina, by all that is true, you are justified in placing this monument here, on this spot, as the altar, the sanctuary, to which in placing the properties of the substance of truth. Yes, women of South Carolina, by all that is holy; by

and these decrees are still her monu-ments, challenging the admiration and the adoption of civilized nations.

On the tomb of Alexander of Macedon was written: "This is the grave of Alexander—his monument is two continents." They were the world's conquerors. The monument of our conquerors is a consolidated power from the Atlantic to the Pacific, from the Lakes to the Gulf; the graves of our soldiers is the sodden earth, without a name on which these warmen

which fears no foe with Thee at hand to bless;" the peace which submission brings only when duty has been done, and Thy will, Holy Father, is fulfilled. And now, O God, out of the virtue which "power could not corrupt, nor defeat dishonor." To Thee, O Lord, we bring our service of prayer and speech, and ask thy blessing upon us, in the name of Him who laid down his life for all makind! And may the eloquent words which will be spoken to us by thy honored servants to-day be words of sobteness and truth, and nove of belessing to the covery bleeding heart, and strength to us all. And now, O God, unto whom all hearts are open, all desires known, and from whom no secrete are hid, cleanse the thoughts of our hearts by the inspiration of Thy Holy Spirit, that we may truly low Three, and world was and solient still more. The hearts are open, and spirity to solve the more and the virtue was and truly and solve the soluth Carolina." The place of the confederate soldier. In Rome I could find no monument to Cola di Rienzi, the redeemer of dark centuries of shame and oppression. His and of God is at all times in the distinct of God is at all tim complete his han-told tale and carre-there in deep relief your own images crouching and shuddering and huddling around the base, and then, if he can, give it the supernatural power to utter the it the supernatural power to utter the voices of woe and terror, as an undertone

> was with its quiet, deep-shaded streets, its comfortable, cheery-looking houses, surrounded by gardens bright with evergreens and gorgeous with flowers, redolent of nature's sweetest incense, its peo-ple happy, cheerful and busy in honest prosperous toil. We all knew each other and every one trusted his neighbor, and gentle charity waved her wand sceptre over us all. I remember it: decay and death. The conqueror was in the capitol there and in that temple. House, were bursting over their heads.

The day is past—the scene partly changed. The memory is here—the record is there and there. When written history shall truly record it struggle which ended thus, every leaf may be duties in the set things we distinct the set things we distinct the set things we have the set the set the set the set the set the set the se dripping with the tears of grief and woe, but not a page will be stained with a stigma of shame. These women may wreathe their cypress around the fetters their anthems may be wailing over unmarked graves and their songs sound from the shattered strings of Memnon's harp sighing over lifeless images—but

flows with your fle-blood from the palseations of your hearts. For that wenerted to you need no aid of association or of the
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seed the seaton while the seed of the seed o The tension of distance may have opened them; it was never done by retreat.
The reason was that every Confederate soldier felt that not only his country's liberty but his own personal honor was at stake in the defense of that liberty. I ever seen. at stake in the defense of that liberty. I see here men who led these soldiers from the first gun at Sumter to the last feeble flash at Appomattox. We all saw the wild enthusiasm with which they began

the fight and the stern religious courage with which they met all its terrible trials. You women saw the armor gleaming bright, polished by your hands, and you saw the battle shields and the broken javelins. I ask you, did you ever see one "trembling Aristodemus" come skulking back to Columbia? Is there a Carolina mother base who have the control of the control

guns and broken sabres, the ragged remnants of the South Carolina brigades were there, as their full rolls had been among the first at Manassas.

Women of South Carolina, these are to the crackling flames of your homes and the shouts of your pursuers.

Is not this monument meant in part to commented rate that scene? Many of you remember Columbia before that day and night. How beautiful the dear old town was with its quiet, deep-shaded street. in his oration over the dead of Salamis and Marathon, said but one word of the women of Athens; it was. "Your greatest glory is to keep the virtues the gods

have given you."
So let it be. But neither Athens, nor Rome, nor the world, has given to struggling liberty women whose glory excels these now here by this monument in gentle charity waved her wand and sceptre over us all. I remember it about ten months before its destruction. I had come from the battle-fields around Richmond, where the thunderbolts of war were flashing perpetually. It was a bright morning in the early May. The earth was moist with dew, the balmy cir was laden with the perfume and sparkling with the glow of flowers, the shaded streets calm and quiet as if the war was not raging. It was very beautiful as incomment to these monument in deep devotion, in carnest, active, efficient, working sacrifice. I offer but one illustration. It is in view from where we stand. Recall to memory that hospital down there by this monument in deep devotion, in carnest, active, efficient, working sacrifice. I offer but one illustration. It is in view from where we stand. Recall to memory that hospital down there by the railway station, in which these monument builders fed, clothed and nursed seventy-five thousand wounded and sick and dying soldiers. Had that hospital escaped destruction, its walls would have been as grand a monument to these women as that granstreets calm and quiet as if the war was streets calm and quiet as if the war was a rare spectacle of moral sublimity with every foot of the ways, with every with every foot of the ways, with every shared their own clothing, they stinted their children's food, not to send the hirelings or slaves, but to take in their food. I went back to the battle-field far away and came here again one March morning. In hunting for a morsel of food for my wife and children, I lost my way among the smouldering and still smoking ruins and was sickened by the stench of decay and death. The conqueror was in

He was in your house and mine, and we were shelterless. Like Sylla at Athens, he did not come here to learn our past history, but to punish rebels—and of course he could not pardon the living for the sake of their dead.

The day is past—the scene partly changed. The managery is here, the results and wounded soldier and staunching his changed.

these things were done. My office and compduties in the service gave me the fullest 1861. knowledge, from the Potomae to the Mississippi, of their labors and their suf-ferings, their sacrifices, their herole couwreathe their cypress around the letters of martyrs and plant willows which overshadow the laurels they have won—shadow the laurels they have won—may be wailing over unmothers. I have seen with my own eyes thousands, of Confederate rage, their sublime, almost superhuman francis Britton, Esq., member of the fortitude. It is a tame tale to me now to marked graves and their songs sound from the shattered strings of Memnon's harp sighing over lifeless images—but not romance nor poetry, not history nor monumental stone, has recorded a tale of braver devotion, of purer patriotism, than that which tells the story which is told by this monuent to the Confederate soldier. His battered image is on this mars ble; his fame on earth, even with us, is and redeemed her liberty. When Marcus Brutus stabbed the usurper in the Roman capitol, he cried aloud and bade the fathers of his country hail! for "Lo the tyrant prostrate in the dust, and Rome again is free." With all these—on the banks of the Jordan, on the shores of the Zegan Sea, in the capitol of the Casars—the theme was liberty, triumphant, and redeemed by the 'ood of marty sacrificed to her truth and that sacrifice redeemed Israel and Greece and Rome and made them free again. Such is the kindling majesty of the theme of

Is forty feet high from the ground to the top. The statue at the top is eight feet high, and represents a Confederate soldier holding his gun with fixed bayonet. He stands with one foot advanced, his head erect and his face looking boldly to the front. He wears a cape, the left side of which is thrown over his shoulder, a slouch hat, and all the trappings of a soldier on duty. THE MONUMENT

dier on duty.

On the front die-stone beneath is writen the following inscription:

ten the following inscription:

This monument
Perpetuates the memory
Of those
Who,
True to the instincts of their birth,
Faithful to the teachings of their father
Constant in their love for the State,
Died in the performance
Of their duty;
Who
Have glorified a fallen cause
By the simple manhood of their lives,
The patient endurance of suffering,
And the heroism of death;
And who,
In the dark hours of imprisonment,
In the hopelessness of the hospital,
In the short, sharp agony of the field,
Found
Their support and consolation Found
Their support and consolation
In the belief
That at home they would not be forgotten.

On the rear die-stone the following: Let the stranger,
Who may in future times
Read this inscription,
Recognize that these were men
Whom Power could not corrupt,
Whom Death could not terrify,
Whom Defeat could not dishoner,
let their virtues dead for Whom Defeat could not dishonor.
And let their virtues plead for just judge
Of the cause in which they perished
Let the South Carolinian
Of another generation
Who may read this roll of honored na

The may read this roll of honored name Remember
That the State taught them How to live and how to die, And that from her broken fortunes She has left to her children. The one priceless legacy of their memor Teaching all who may Claim the same birthright. That
Truth, Courage and Patriotism Endure forever.

On the west face of the base were the TO SOUTH CAROLINA'S DEAD

CONFEDERATE ARMY On the east face of the base the follow-

ERECTED BY THE WOMEN

SOUTH CAROLINA. On the front of the shaft is carved a palmetto tree, with a shield beneath it, on which are cut the letters "C. S. A." On the east and west faces of the shaft Confederate States. INCIDENTS OF THE DAY.

While the crowd were dispersing after the unveiling, the band played Dixie, and the crowd, as the familiar notes broke upon their ears, rent the air with cheers.

The wreath of flowers which wa

placed upon the bayonet of the statute by a member of the Richland Volunteers was presented for that purpose by a lady whose sons had been killed whilst serv-

were represented in the procession by a detachment of twenty-two men under command of Captain J. J. Mackay. The

1861.
Across the street from the Register office was suspended the municipal flag of the city of Charleston, sent up by J. Francis Britton, Esq., member of the ton.
The lady friends of the Register deco

rated the entire front of the office with wreaths encircling the names of Confederate Generals and of important battles of the late war, and over the door they placed the letters C. S. A. in evergreens draped in the colors red, white and blue. On the door was the following motto worked in arbor vitæ: "Law and liberty, the true reward of the citizen soldier." The reverend and gallant Colonel Elli-

son Capers, of the Twenty-fourth South Carolina Volunteers, brought up the frayed, smoke-begrimed and shot-torn flag of his old regiment. During the war it was penetrated by nearly one hun-dred projectiles—shot, shell and bullets. When General Jol iston's army surrenseats had been provided for them outside and were completely filled. The number of people on the grounds is estimated at not less than 10,000. A detail of sentinels from the Richland Battalion was placed on guard around the base of the monument.

The following gentlemen acted as a committee of reception: Col. A. C. Hasdered some of the members of the regi-ment cut the stars from their flag to retain

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ments of the company whose standard floats over you to-day."

The survivors of the First Regiment in citizens' dress in charge of the colors were then marched in front of the Irish Volunteers and the Richland Volunteer Rifle Company, which company

were then marched in front of the Irish Volunteers and the Richland Volunteer Rifle Company, which companies wore badges indicating their connection with the same war regiment, and Colonel Armstrong presented the old colors, reciting to them that their old flag was one they might well truly revere as an exemplar of deeds of valor greater than those of Cæsar's legions or the grand army of Napoleon—a flag which had first fluttered in the breeze at the beginning of the war and had never been captured, and the gallant survivor who now held its tattered remnants for their inspection was the same brave Sergeant, Dominick Spellman who last bore it in the forefront of battle.

THE PALMETTO GUARD, Of the Seventeeth Regiment, S. C. M., (now First Rifles, S. C. T.,) which took part in the ceremonies yeaterday, is an historic crops and were identified with the Confederate cause from the beginning to the end. Commanding and serving the Iron Battery and Cummings Point Batteries in the bombardment of Fort Sunter on the 12th and 13th of April, 1861, they were relieved from duty at that post on the 26th of April in order that their company of volunteers might complete their arrangements for going to Virginia with Kershaw's Second Regiment. This volunteer company served the cause to theend. The present company reorganized, after the departure of Captain Cuthbert for Virginia, under Lieutenant & Batteries and the cause to theend. The present company reorganized, after the departure of Captain Cuthbert for Virginia, under Lieutenant & Batteries and the cause to the end. The present company reorganized, after the departure of Captain Cuthbert for Virginia, under Lieutenant & Batteries and the company of volunteers might cause to the end. The present company reorganized, after the departure of Captain Cuthbert for Virginia, under Lieutenant & Batteries and the consense of the captain company of volunteers of the captain captain and captain captain captai pany reorganized, after the departure of Captain Cuthbert for Virginia, under Licutenant G. L. Buist, promoting him to our lost heroes, the annual subscrip-Lieutenant G. L. Buist, promoting him to the captaincy. This company was detached from the regiment on the 5th of November, 1861, and served throughout the four years of the war as an artillery corps, excepting the last four months, when they fought as infantry. The two companies originated from one surrendered at Greensboro, North Carolina, April 26th, 1865, and show a long list of honored dead. They visited Columbia to pay homage to the vaior of their fallen Confederate comrades. They brought with them their historic standards. The first is the flag of the famous Second Pegiment, which was borne by Ensign S. Gourdin Pinckney, of their Virginia veterans. Next were the colors of the S. Gourdin Pinckney, of their Virginia veterans. Next were the colors of the Palmetto Guard Volunteers, better known as Company I, Second South Carolina Volunteers, Kershaw's Brigade, Longstreet's Corps, Army of Northern Virginia. Then the guidon of the Palmetto Gdard Artillery, known as Company A, South Carolina Siege Train, and subsequently of Company B, Manigault's Battalion, Elliott's Brigade, Anderson's Division, Stuart's Corps, Army of Tennessee. The Company colors were borne by the surviving officers of the two companies. They brought with the two companies. They brought with them also, the Fort Moultrie Centennial Several of the old members of company I, Second South Carolina Regiment, met the Palmetto Guard and

escorted them. They came from Sumter, Stateburg, Clarendon and Fairfield. CAROLINA MILITARY INSTITUTE CADETS. Colonel J. P. Thomas brought down from Charlotte his corps of cadets. They were presented yesterday morning to his Excellency Governor Simpson, in a few remarks by Colonel Thomas, who expressed his gratification at seeing the gubernatorial office of South Carolina in the hands of a Carolina in were represented in the procession by a detachment of twenty-two men under command of Captain J. J. Mackay. The flag carried by this company went out in the war with Captain J. D. Kennedy's company, the Camden Light Infantry, in 1861.

Across the street from the Register office was suspended the municipal flag of the city of Charleston, sent up by J. ton which were turned over to them by General Johnson Hagood.

HISTORY OF THE MONUMENT. A meeting was held in the Washington

A meeting was held in the Washington Street Campel, November 4, 1869 by the ladies of Richland District, for the purpose of taking into consideration the erection of a monument to the Confederate dead of South Carolina. The meeting was opened with prayer by the Rev. William Martin, and an address was made by General-Wade Hampton. It was resolved to ask the co-operation made by General Wade Humpton. It was resolved to ask the co-operation of all the women of South Carolina, and to appoint a committee to prepare an address and nominate officers, said committee.

dress and nominate officers, said com. it-tee to report at the next meeting.

A meeting of the South Carolina Mon-ument Association was held on Saturday, November 20, 1869. The committee on the constitution made their report, and the following constitution was adopted: CONSTITUTION OF THE SOUTH CAROLINA MONUMENT ASSOCIATION.

1. This Association shall have for its object the building of a monument, in the city of Columbia, by the women of the State, to the memory of the South Carolinians who fell in the service of the

Confederate States.

2. All women of South Carolina may become members of this Association by

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ting the sum of one dollar.

3. The officers shall consist of a Presi-3. The olineers shall consist of a President, a Vice President, a Treasurer, a Corresponding Secretary and a Recording Secretary.

4. The President shall preside at all

4. The President shall preside at all meetings, give the casting vote, and be in all matters the general administrative and executive officer of the Association. In her absence the Vice President shall act. The Corresponding Secretary shall conduct and take charge of all correspondence. The Recording Secretary shall keep a perfect record of all proceedings, letters, &c. The Treasurer shall receive and pay out all money of the Finance Committee, and shall be Chairman of the Finance Committee.

5. In addition to the above officers, there shall be a Committee on Finance, who shall be charged with the investment and disbursement of all moneys belonging to the Association; and who, with the officers mentioned and a Board of Directors, shall form an Executive Committee for the contraction.

of Directors, shall form an Executive Committee for the purpose of transacting all business of the Association.
6. The President (or in her absence the Vice President) shall call a meeting in Columbia of the Executive Board every three months. every three months.
7. Committees shall be appointed in

7. Committees shall be appointed in every District of the State to invite membership and collect funds, and these committees shall forward all names to the Recording Secretary and all subscriptions to the Treasurer of the Association.

8. South Carolinians residing out of the State shall be invited to become members of the Association.

9. A regular annual meeting of the Association shall be held in the city of Columbia in the month of November.

The following officers were then elected:

President—Mrs. L. S. McCord

President—Mrs. L. S. McCord. Vice President—Mrs. Wm. Wallace. Treasurer and Chairman of Finance Committee—Mrs. J. L. Reynolds.

Corresponding Secretary—Mrs. John

Corresponding Secretary—Mrs. John T. Darby.
Recording Secretary—Miss I.D. Martin.
Board of Directors—Mrs. John Singleton, Mrs. John Preston, Jr., Mrs. John McKenzie, Mrs. B. Levy, Mrs. C. Haskell, Mrs. D. Huger, Mrs. R. C. Beck, Mrs. J. S. Gaillard, Mrs. A. Snowden, Mrs. J. N. Whitner, Mrs. Wm. Martin, Miss Middleton, Miss LaBorde, Miss Etark.

the privilege of raising this testimonial to our lost heroes, the annual subscription for membership is put at the lowest point practicable; that thus it may be within the reach of those who, having little to give, have still the right, through tears and suffering, to join us in the fulfillment of this most sacred duty.

To all others—men as well as women, old and young—to all who cherish the name of Carolinian and cling with a fond

name of Carolinian and cling with a fond love to whatever is left to us of our "good old State," we would say give to us freely according to your means; give generously, give gratefully to the memory of those who gave their lives for us.

The Association then went to work making reasonable progress for some time. The following June Mrs. McCord, the President, resigned her position and Mrs. John S. Preston was elected to fill the position. At the end of a year Mrs. Preston, too, resigned, finding the duties of the office too arduous for her strength. The Association then resolved not to The Association then resolved not to have a President, but to commit the

have a President, but to commit the management of the affairs to a local executive board in Columbia, assisted by ladies throughout the State.

During this time the Association suffered the loss of one of its Board of Directors by the death of Mrs. Wm. Wallace, and two of their removal from Columbia—Mrs. J. L. Reynolds, Treasurer, and Mrs. J. L. Reynolds, Treasurer, and Mrs. John T. Darby, Corresponding Secretary.

Mrs. Wm. K. Bachman and Mrs. J. 2

Bacon were elected to fill these officers

Mrs. Wm. K. Bachman and Mrs. J. 2
Bacon were elected to fill these offices
respectively.

The present Board of Directors are the
officers of the Association, and Mrs. C.
Macfie, Mrs. G. Howe, Mrs. C. Walker,
Mrs. John McKenzie, Mrs. John Bacon,
Mrs. A. Dargan, Mrs. C. Beck, Mrs. B.
Levy, Mrs. W. H. Gibbes, Miss LaBorde,
Miss Wade, Mrs. S. Beard, Mrs. R.
O'Neale and Mrs. John Walties.

At length Radical rule came upon the
State, and in the despondency which for
a time settled upon the people, very little could be done.

In August, 1871, the Association
thought they had collected sufficient
money to justify them in purchasing a
sight on which to erect the monument,
arm they bought the lot on Taylor's Hill
over looking Sidney Park and the valley
of the Congaree. For this they paid the
city of Columbia \$600 cash.

A contract was made with Muldoon,
Walton & Co., of Louisville, Ky., to have
the monument made and erected. All
the members of this firm and all the

the monument made and erected. All the members of this firm and all the architects and workmen employed on the monument belonged to the Southern army. The granite for the foundation was given to the Association by Judge John S. Green from his quarry on the Congaree near Columbia.

After work had been communed on Taylor's Hill it was found that there was a substratum of quicksand below the soil of the hill which rendered it unfit for the nursoss, the call the monument.

purpose, the Alght of the monument being too great to be supported on a small area of unsound land. Completely discouraged, the Board of Directors were discouraged, the Board of Directors were now at a standstill, because they had not only spent this large sum of money use-lessly, but they could not find another situation in Columbia which would answer their purpose. Under the condition of both the State and city governments they could not of course and them for a hey could not of course ask them for a

While they were in this condition of

(Concluded on Fourth Page.)